The Presidential Resolutions Referred-Silver Debated at Length in the House-The Administration Called on for a Declaration of Policy,

The great snowfall told on the attendance at the capitol yesterday. The gallenes were sparsely tenanted, but the legislators were on hand in sufficient numbers to transact business. In the Senate the leading feature was Mr. Logen's speech in favor of the admission of Dakota, but, aside from that considerable interest attached to the disposition of the Riddleberger and Pugh resolutions defining the relations of the President and the Senate. Mr. Edmunds, when the subject came before the Senate, moved to lay the resolutions on the table, stating that it would be time enough to debate the question involved when it should become a practical question. Before the motion was put Mr. Riddleberger was, by unanimous consent, allowed to address the Senate in support of his resolutions. After he had concluded a short colloquy ensued between Messrs. Pugh and Conger, the latter objecting to the delivery of arguments unless all senators were allowed to make

known their opinions.

The resolutions were at length tabled, but, subsequently, Mr. Riddleberger arose an d rgain called up the resolution that had a few minutes since been laid on the table. He said that the senator from Kansas (Mr. Ingalls) had yesterday given notice that he would to-day move to refer that resolution to a committee. He moved that it be taken from the table to permit of that disposition.

position.

The motion was agreed to without debate, and the resolution was again placed before the Senate.

After a pause, no motion being made, the chair inquired of Mr. Riddleberger whether his motion was to refer the resolution to a convolting.

After a pause, no motion being made, the chair inquired of Mr. Riddleberger whether his motion was to refer the resolution to a committee.

Mr. Riddleberger said he had nothing to do with a motion to refer. He had called up the resolution so that the senator from Kaness (Mr. Ingalls) could move according to his notice.

Mr. Riddleberger criticised the course of "a senator whose voice is too oppressed to be heard except by himself, who first makes a speech and then moves an undebatable motion." "I don't mind being run over by a railroad train," continued Mr. Riddleberger, "but I don't like being mashed by a wheelbarrow." [Great laughter.]

On motion of Mr. Morrill the resolution was then, without debate, referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Morgan submitted a motion that, until further orders, the Senate would take a recess each day from 2 to 230 p. m. He said that, practically, senators took a recess anyway at or about the time indicated, and if it were made a standing order senators could absent themselves from the chamber for the short period mentioned without neglecting public business. The matter was referred to the committee on rules.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar under the Anthony or "five minute" rule. Among bills passed were the following:

A bill for the relief of the Masonic Hall Company, of Atlanta, Ga., J. A. Henry, Mrs. M. J. Donahoe, Mrs. J. P. Williams, and other clitzens of the southern states, [The bill appropriates moneys for the payment of the claims of the parties named for supplies taken by the Union troops between the time of the cessation of hostilities in the field, in the late war, and the period fixed by the Supreme Court as the time when war technically ceased.]

A bill for the benefit of the states of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, Callfornia, Kansas, and Nevada, and the territories of Washington and Idaho. [The bill provides that in case of the loss of original vouchers required by law for the settlement of claims

settlement of claims by the states and territories named, the Secietary of War may accept copies thereof properly certified by the state or territorial officers. I At 2 o'clock the Dakota bill was placed before the Senate, and Mr. Logan took the floor. Observing a sparse attendance in the chamber Mr. Logan premised by remarking that it was very encouraging to observe how little interest was taken on either side of the chamber on the great question of the admission of a new state to the Union. He differed materially, he said, with the senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) and the senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) in regard to the question under consideration. There were certain conditions necessary in order to the admission of a territory as a state into the Union. These conditions had varied in the past in cases of such admission. Two lines of precedent had been followed by Congress, either of which might now be followed: One, that of a preliminary "enabling" act by Congress; the other, the recognition of One, that of a preliminary "enabling" act by Congress; the other, the recognition of the existence of all the necessary conditions of population, area, resources, and perma-nent development in the territory making application.

application.
The conditions referred to were conceded

The conditions referred to were conceded by all to exist in the case under consideration. Mr. Logan regretted the absence from the chamber at the time of Mr. Vest and Mr. Butler.

Mr. Cockrell said that his colleague (Mr. Vest) was confined to bed by sickness.

Mr. Logan expressed his regret at Mr. Vest's sickness. Going directly to the arguments of the objections by Messrs. Butler and Vest, Mr. Logan said that fourteen states had been admitted under the force of "enabling" acts and eleven states without enabling acts. Congress, therefore, was free to adopt either course, according to the circumstances which in each case might seem best adapted to the public good.

good.

Dakota had come before Congress and asked for admission into the Union. It had shown that it was ready with a population—not a transitory, but a fixed and permanent population—and that it had all the other resources and development necessary and de-sirable for a state. The objections made to its admission were of the merest techniits admission were of the merest technicality, unworthy of the great question involved. By reading a paragraph from Mr. Butler's speech we might get a glimpse—at least a shadow—of the real objection. The meaning of the objection was that, if Dakota were admitted, it would add three electoral votes to the Republican strength at the next presidential election.

He inquired of Mr. Butler (who had meanwhile entered) whether that was not the point.

the point.

Mr. Butler denied it, and said be had al-Mr. Butler denied it, and said he had al-ready declared that even if the political complexion of Dakota were Democratic, he would have felt obliged to oppose its ad-mission, under the present aspect of its ap-plication. If Dakota came here under an enabling act and had complied with the conditions required by the act, he would not oppose its admission. But even in that case, he would not vote for admission if the so-called action of the territory was not the bona fide action of the people, but of a small political clique.

the bona fide action of the people, but of a small political clique.

Mr. Logan said that when Republicans wanted anything, the idea of the senator from South Carolina was that it was wanted by a "clique." Mr. Logan's idea was that, without regard to the politics of a territory, it should be admitted when it had the necessary population and other conditions.

Mr. Logan regrotted to be obliged, in the absence of Mr. Vest, to refer to some of that senator's remarks. He (Mr. Logan) wanted to know if any great harm was done if in the Congress of the United States a man happened to mention the fact that ex-Union soldiers inhabited Dakota? Some extraordinary influences, had been drawn

ex-Union soldiers inhabited Dakota? Some extraordinary influences, had been drawn from a reference by Mr. Harrison to ex-Union soldiers in connection with the population of Dakota.

Mr. Butler did not think the senstor from Illinois was doing justice to Mr. Vest.

Mr. Logan, In what?

Mr. Butler said Mr. Vest's remarks had been made in reply to remarks of the senator from Indiana (Mr. Harrison), to the effect that the opposition was based on the fact that Dekota was occupied by Union soldiers.

soldiers.

Mr. Harrison challenged Mr. Butler to find such a reference in his (Mr. Harrison's) ks. Butler, That was the construction

placed on the senator's remarks on this side of the chamber.

Mr. Harrison. Then it was a miscon-Mr. Butler, The senator from Indiana

need not east his eyes up to the reporters to

see whether his remarks meet approbation

see, we care his remarks there approbation or not.

Mr. Harrison said he was glad the senator from South Carolina had withdrawn his own eyes long enough from that gallery to observe which direction he (Mr. Harrison) had looked. *

Mr. Logan said his references were more in sorrow than in anger, but he could not forbear saying that it was not "north of the line" that bitterness was found or injustice inculcated; it was not north of the line that it was sought to deprive the people of their votes.

The objection to Dakota was part of a The objection to Dakota was part of a great scheme to keep out Republican states till Democratic states could be brought in also. That was a reputition of the old principle of "slave" and "free" states. Mr. Logan read from the Charleston News and Coerier an article advocating a property qualification for voting. There, he said, was a proposition to deprive the mass of the people of the right of suffrage. "The senator from South Carolina laughs," said Mr. Logan. "I don't see why you should not laugh; because that is the only way you are going to control that country after awhile." The start of the Democracy had been in South Carolina.

laught because that is the only way you are going to control that country after awhile." The start of the Democracy had been in South Carolina.

"Yea," said Mr. Butler, "while the distinguished senator from Hilmois (Mr. Logan) was a leader of that party."

"Not a leader," replied Mr. Logan.

"I was a follower, and I followed so far behind that I got left." Great laughter and applause in the galleries. The attempt to keep out Dakota Mr. Logan characterized as part of a great scheme to keep out states that sent Republicans to Congress. He appealed to the justice and magnanimity of senators to give ear to the voice of the energetic and enterprising people who were applying for admission to the Union of states.

Mr. Morgan opposed the admission of Dakota under the present conditions. He thought the Senate was asked to admit the new state merely for the purpose of admitting the officeholders that had been sent here. The patriotism that had been sent here. The patriotism that had been sent here. The patriotism that had been on much referred to had in it a strong flavor of self-interest. The speaker criticised the action of South Dakota in undertaking to divide the territory as a whole, was a legal entity. He compared small states with great—Delaware with New York—to show the greater proportional influence of wide territorial area for a state in the Union. He opposed it. The constitution brought here did not come from the people, and it violated the laws of Congress by disrupting the territory. There was no case in our history like this of Dakota, as a whole, also opposed it. The ronstitution brought here did not come from the people, and it violated they had been divided by a vote of the people of one-half of the territory, and said the people of the whole territory, not by the people of the whole territory the adoption of the United States constitution. Three times thirteen would make thirty-

erection of a free government for a free

people.

Mr. Harrison obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn made by Mr. Edmunds.

At 4:50 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Harrison gave notice that he will ask the Senate to bring the bill to a vote to-day.

THE HOUSE. The silver question broke loose in the House yesterday with great force and from several directions. In the first lustance, while the committee were being called for while the committee were being called for reports in the morning hour, Mr. Bland, of Missouri, from the committee reports in the morning hour, Mr. Bland, of Missouri, from the committee on coinage, weights, and measures, desired to report back the resolution offered by him on Mon-day last, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information relative to silver circulation.

Mr. Morrison made the point that it was not accompanied by a report as required by the rules.

Mr. Morrison made the point that it was not accompanied by a report as required by the rules.

Mr. Bland withdrew the resolution until he had prepared a short report, whereupon he again submitted his preamble and resolution, which, as amended by the committee, read as follows:

Whereas at the convention of the American Bankers' Association, held at Chicago, Ill., in the month of September, 1889, Mr. George S. Coe, a member of the executive council of said association and the president of the American Exchange National Bank of New York city, made, in an address delivered before said convention, the following statements, viz: "Under these peculiar circumstances referring to assumed dangers resulting from the continued coinage of silver) the new government came into power. It was at once controuted by the peculiar difficulties surrounding the Treasury Department. Like his predecessor, the President clearly appreciated the magnitude and imminence of the danger, and in the interim before the meeting of Congress he is taking as efficient steps as are practicable under the existing law to save the nation from being precipitated into the deep abyss of financial deterioration. Ills temporary expedient is both simple and safe. The law requires the treasure to purchase not less than \$2,900,000 worth of silver buillion per month and coin it into dollars. But be is required to pay them out only when

Illis temporary expedient is both simple and safe. The law requires the treasurer to purchase not less than \$2,990,000 worth of silver builton per month and coin it into dollars. But be is required to pay them out only when necessary. To avoid this necessity the treasurer new condines his disbursements to strictly legal demands, and refrains from monthly payments as hitherto of the funded debt. The surplus revenue supplies requisite means not only to purchase the monthly sums of silver builton required by law, but also to withdraw a sufficient amount of silver certificates issued upon previous purchases, to overcome the excessive accumulations which so perplexed prior administrations. This will safely hold the situation until Congress shall convone. The temporary danger which existed until income thus overtook expenditures was satisfactorily arranged by concert with the clearing house committee in New York, whose earnest efforts at that critical moment to preserve the gold standard were enlisted in behalf of the commercial community, which it is their function to specially represent;

And whereas near the close of the second session of the forty-eighth Congress, to wit, on the 26th day of February, 1885, this House refused by a decided vote to consider a then pending proposition looking to suspension of the Creasury be, and he is hereby requested to inform this House whether or not any such agreement or arrangement was effected by the management of the Treasury Department with the clearing house committee in New York, or with any other association or person, as is alteged in the said address of Mr. Coo, and, if so, by what authority of law such arrangement was effected by the management of the Treasury Department with the clearing house committee in New York, or with any other association or person, as is alteged in the said address of Mr. Coo, and, if so, by what authority of law such arrangement was effected by the management of the Treasury on the silver dollars was in the treasury on the fill and the produc cates, and what amount or such certificates is now in circulation; also, what amount of silver dollars were in the treasury on the tih day of March has that could have been applied in the payment of the interest-bearing debt and other dues of the government, and what amount of such dollars are now hold in the treasury that could be so applied; also, what amount of silver certificates are held in the treasury that could be reissued; also, what amount of interest-bearing debt is now subject to call, and will the same policy be pursued in the payment of silver thereon, and on other public dues, in the future as in the past.

Mr. Morrison would not object to the resolution, but thought that it went too far

Mr. Morrison would not object to the resolution, but thought that it went too far in asking what was to be the policy of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Bland replied that the past policy of the administration was known, and that it was proper that Cougress should know whether it was to be pursued or not.

Mr. Blandall, of Pennsylvania, Inquired whether there was any way of getting in a motion to strike put the clause in recard to the future policy of the administration. The policy of the administration could be judged by its acts.

The speaker replica that he would examine the resolution to see whether its clauses were divisible.

lauses were divisible.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York. Will it not be n order to move to recommit with instruc-

tions?
The Speaker, That is in order,
Mr. Hewitt. Then I move to recommit
the resolution with instructions to the committee to strike out that portion which asks
the Secretary of the Treasury to define the
policy of the administration.
The motion to recommit with instructions
was lost—yeas 89, mys 168—and the resolution was adopted.
After disposing of this matter a number

was lost—yeas 88, mays 108—mint the resolution was adopted.

After disposing of this matter a number
of reports were submitted. In the second
morning hour the House (in committee of
the whole, with Mr. Crisp in the chair) considered the Dingley bill to abolish certain
fees for official services to American vessels.
It was stated by Mr. Dingley that the total
of the fees proposed to be abolished amounts
to about \$250,000 per annum. A number
of amendments were proposed to the bill,
but pending action the committee rose;
and at 3:30 the House again resolved itself
into committee (Mr. Hammond, of Georgia,

in the chair) on the bill relating to the taxation of fractional parts of a gallon of distilled apirits.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, offered an amendment providing that all taxes imposed by this set shall be paid in standard silver coin, and, using this amendment as a text, he addressed the committee upon the entire silver question. He began by refating the assertion made by the advocates of a single gold standard, that a continual coinage of silver would drive gold from the country. There was no evidence, and there could be none, that gold would leave the country, and the history of the last seven years demonstrated the truth of this proposition. Nor was the assertion that the country would be inamilated with silver forme out by the facts. It was impossible that it could be flooded with silver from any country on the globe, because the United States was exporting silver, and it was cheaper here than anywhere else in the world. The standard silver dollar was contemptuously termed the "Sa-cent dollar," the "cartwheel dollar," and the "eigipped dollar," Yet it was invested with the monetary functions of the gold dollar. If the Secretary of the Treasury were to advertise to sell all the standard dollars at 98 cents on the dollar, there would be a panic on the part of the bankers in New York to get down here to purchase them. Gentlemen on the other side said that the difference between gold and silver was due to the depreciation of silver. He maintained that it was due to an appreciation of gold. It was a strange sort of philosophy to say that in order to bring up the value of silver its coinage must be stopped. It was like saying to a man, one of whose tyes was diseased, that he should not have its restored, but that he should and silver tage chere was to restore the market to silver. Give it free coinage, throw open all the mints in the world, and and silver together was to restore the market to silver. Give it free coinage, throw open all the mints in the world, and plete remonetization of silver by Germany. There was in the chair) on the bill relating to the tax-ation of fractional parts of a gallon of displete remonetization of silver by Germany. There was a rumbling and a rustling in Germany to-day that meant that the government would have to bow to the will of the people. It was only a question of time when the people were going to be stronger than at a these aristocratic governments, who were placing their beels on their necks. There was a depth of suffering which, when reached, would arm the down-trodden power, and they would rise in their might and shake the fabric of government from "turret to foundation stone," and make it come back to the doctrine of our fathers, "of the people, for the people, and by the people." [Applause,] If silver was stricken down, then the value of all the products of labor would decrease just one-half. Wherever prices were falling, money would go out of circulation. There was no such curse in existence as contraction of volume of circulation. There was no such contraction was brought about then would come sorrow to the bosoms of the people, tears to their cheeks, and hunger, want, and stavation. That was what the advocates of scarce money were asking Congress to do, and to do in the interest of the laborar.

tears to their cheeks, and hunger, want, and starvation. That was what the advocates of scarce money were asking Congress to do, and to do in the interest of the laboring men. In conclusion, Mr. Mills said: "We read of Nero, who, to extirpate the light of Christianity, hanged his unhappy subjects on the lampposts of the imperial city, and lighted the streets from their burning bodies." We read of the obliteration of Poland, the partition of her territory, and the banishment and confinement of her wretched people in the caves of Siberia by the sceptered robbers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. We read of Philip I of Spain, who entered the Netherlands to torture and sack and butcher its loyal people devoted to his kingdom and crown, because they chose to kneel at the shrines which their consciences dictated to them was right. We read of England, with her kings and parliament and people, for 500 years persecuting, oppressing, and robbing poor Ireland; but in all these cases there is some extenuation to be allowed on account of fierce passions that follow war, on account of alteration and antipathies which exist between foreign races, on account of the etween foreign races, on account of the contentions of opposing religions. But this scourge that is sought to be visited on this people of the United States comes from the scourge that is sought to be visited on this people of the United States comes from the bosom of men in whose veins runs the same current of life. It comes not from the camp of the conqueror; it comes not from the hand of the foreigner; it comes not from the hand of the foreigner; it comes not from the diar of the idolator; it comes from the cold marble and phlegmatic avarice—the eastern avarice—which seeks to impale the whole country ou the bed of suffering in order to gratify its lust for gold. In this hour, fraught with perfit to the whole country, I appeal to the unpurchased representatives of the American people. Let us stand up and call the battle on, and never leave the field until the people's money shall be restored to its full value." [Loud applause.]

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, briefly discussed the provisions of the pending bill, and opposed it as being disadvantageous to the distilling interests of Ohio.

Without action the committee rose, and the House, at 5:15, adjourned.

NOMINATIONS.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday:

John D. Anderson, of Maine, to be pension agent at Augusta. Maine.

Tostmasters: Silas L. Erwin, New Miltord, Conn.; John W. Campbell, Glen Cove, N. Y.; Samuel E. Lippineott, Burlington, N. J.; Wm. W. Kankin, Lock Haven, Pa.; Darius Breher, Stroudsburg, Pa.; John A. Melleth, Connellsville, Pa.; George C. Bush, Wellington, Ohio; S. Crawford, Hudson, Ohio; David O. Hime, Greenville, Ohio; Wm. G. Vathshu, Naw Lisbon, Ohio; Stephen Bedding, Washington, Ind.; H. E. Black, Greensburg, Ind.; Chas, O. Thieband, Veray, Ind.; George W. Andrews, Murphysborong. Ill.; Adolph Engelmann, Belleville, Ill.; John B. Reid, Greenville, Ill.; Peter Primeau, Lake Linden, Mich.; Luclen B. Bennett, Worthington, Minn.; Frank M. Jackson, Los Gatos, Cal.; C. W. Freeman, Bolivar, Mo.; Samuel M. Johnson, Anacosta, Mont.

A Mystery. A Mystery.

How the human system ever recovers from the bad effects of the nauseous medicines often literally poured into it for the suppositive relief of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheumalism, and other aliments is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicines is scarcely less than that caused by disease. If they who are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated, or rheumatic would oftener be sudded by the experience of invalide who have thoroughly tested Hostette's stomach Bitters they would in every instance obtain the specificst aid derivable from rational medication. This medicine is a scarching and at the same time a thoroughly safe remedy, derived from vegetable sources, and possessing, in consequence of its basis of pure spirits, properties as a medicinal situation not to be found in the firy local bitters and stimulants often resorted to by the debilitated, dyspeptic, and languid.

Oktahoma as a Territory.

Oklahoma as a Territory. Oklahoma as a Territory.

Gen, James B. Weav er, of Iowa, and Hon.
Sidney Clarke, ex-member of Congress from
Kamas, addressed the House committee on
territories yesterday in behalf of the organization of the territory of Oklahoma. Gen. Weaver stated that it was not proposed in his bill
to interfere in any way with the present status,
laws, rights, or property of the Indians in the
Indian territory. His bill was simply a proposition to open to actual sattlers only the anoccupied lands and to establish a territorial
government over the same. It was in the liasition to open to actual settlers only the unoccupied lands and to establish a territorial government over the same. It was in the interest of Indians, no less than of the home seekers of America, that law and order should be established in that country, and the people be allowed to make homes on land that actually belongs to them. Now the lands are in the illegal possession of foreign and other cattle syndicates.

Mr. Carke argued that there are no treaty stipulations which interfere with the organization of Ohlahoms territory as proposed in the Weaver hill. In the treates with the civilized tribes of 1800 the Indians specifically agree to such legislation as Congress may deem necessary for the government of the Indian territory. The unoccupied land would make a territory larger than the three states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey. It would make homes for a vast multitude of people, and one of the most magnificent states in the Union at no distant day.

"Neven despair" is the motte adopted by

"Never despair' is the motto adopted by thousands who have been relieved of their pains by St. Jacobs Oil.

CITY ITEMS. GITY ITEMS.

Howland Dental Association, 211 Fourand-a-half street northwest, three doors north
of Pennsylvania avenum. E. P. Howland, M.
D. C. H. Hewland, D. D. S., and Rebert W.
Talbott, sun, ical, operative, and mechanical
dentists. Extractions, under mirrous oxide, 50
cents each tooth, and only 56 cents extra for
gas, whether one or a number of tech are extracted at the same sitting. Have administered
nitrous oxide to over 49,000 persons. Artifical
techt 87 per set. 60d, amalgam, and white
fillings inserted in the best manner. All work
warranted first class.

Stocks Active, Feverish, and Irregular -Wheat Lower, With Good Demand for Export.

New York, Feb. 3.—The stock market has dvance of % and a decline of an equal amount for the active stocks, and during the greater part of the formoon the market showed considerable weakness. The decline was checked shortly after 11 o'clock, but prices considerable weakness. The decline was checked shortly after 11 o'clock, but prices continued irregular and unsettled until after midday. The important exceptions to this general rule were Lackawanua and Delawars and Hudson, which were strong throughout. After midday the whole market responded to the etropid manifested in the two coal stocks mentioned.

The market was decidedly irregular late in the afternoon, but closed steady at quotations. There were many rumors alloat early in the day of "cuts" in eact-bound freight rates, but the street was equally well supplied later with positive denials.

Money on call is easy at 115 and 2 per cent, the last loan being at 116. Sterling exchange continues dull, but quotations have been reduced to 48% for sixty-day bills, and 48% for sixty-day bills

Quotations of Wednesday's Stock Sales.

The Washington Stock Exchange.

Bit on the Weshington Stock Exchange is for by Mesers, Bell & Co., bankers, No. 1437 1 vania avenue:

Feb. 3., 1886.

Bit of the Weshington Stock Exchange is for by Mesers, Bell & Co., bankers, No. 1437 1 vania avenue:

Feb. 3., 1886.

Bit of Mesers Stock 1988, 6010.

Bit of Mesers Mesers Stock 1988.

Bit of Mesers S

Baltimore Produce Market, Feb. 3.
COTTON quiet middling, 95.0.
FLOUR steady and quiet. Howard street and western super. \$2.02a61,00; do. extra. \$1.25.0.
4.00; do. family, \$4.2564,75; etv mills super. \$2.5563,00; do. extra. \$1.5064,15; do. Rio brands, \$4.226,1.55; Patapseo family, \$5.40; do. superlative patent, \$5.70.
WHEAT—Southern firmer, with light supply western easier and dult; southern red, \$2.6946; do. amber, \$2.6976; No. 2 western winter red, \$2.6946; do. amber, \$2.6976; No. 2 western winter red, \$5.16.8846; May, \$9.766476; March, \$8.168846; May, \$9.766476; Western as hade firmer and dult; southern white, \$9.6486; do. western mixed, \$9.04, \$6.766.
CORN—Southern steady western a shade firmer and dult; southern white, \$9.6486; do. mixed, \$9.6466; do. \$6.766.
ATS guidely settlement of the settlement of \$1.600.
RYE firmt at \$8.6776.
HAY quiet; prime to choice western, \$14.00 \$5.16.0.
RYEGISTAN higher (Mess pork, \$10.756).

bit 60.

PillOVISIONS higher | Mess pork, \$10.75% bulk meats, shoulders, and clear rib sides, cked, 446% be. Bacon shoulders, 543, arr ib sides, 645% hams, 105, 261% lead, 164, 74, 367, 56. Butter firm; western packed, 150; creanery, 18-32; fregs firmer 28-23; ed. 166, 18; Petroleum nominally steady; red, 7-5-5, 75% Had Mer creamy, its fined, ide 19. Petroleum nominally steady; refined, 7-46-7-5.

COFFEE dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 75-68-5-6.

SUGAR steady and quiot: A soft at 61-5; cop-

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET,

BALTIMORE, Feb. L.-Virginia is, consoli-

Court in General Term-Chief Justice Cart ter and Justices Cox and Merrick.—John J Waters, guardian, vs. Sidnay V. Douglas; ar-gued and submitted. Assignment for to-day— Waters, guardian, vs. Schney V. Douglas; argued and submitted. Assignment for to-day—Nos. 6, 20, 24, 30, 33, 35, 55, 60, 40, 50, and 52.
Circuit Couri—Justice Hagner.—Wright vs. Cabell; appearance of Fendal as administrator. Adler vs. Ball; Judgment by default. Assignment for to-day—Nos. 40, 20, 33, 44, 45, 45, 48, 49, 50, 31, 52, 59, 61, 55, 56, 57, 88, 59, and 50.
Equity Court—Justice James.—King vs. Brown; writ of assistance ordered. Dutch vs. Marr: restraining order discharged and leave given to amend bill. Callahan vs. Callahan; testimony ordered taken before Examines John A. Clarke. Lord vs. O'Donoghno; Idaring fixed for Feb. 10. Assignment for to-day—Nos. 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, and 18.
Criminal Court—Justice MacArthur.—Albert Davis, pleaded guilty; sentence suspended, and defendant released on his personal recognizance. James Adams, second offense of petit larcenty, guilty; sentence of eighteen months in the pentientiary. Oscar Turner, second offense petit larcenty; guilty; two years and six months in the pentientiary. Kate Adams, larceny, pleaded guilty; one year in the pentientiary. Lester Forbes, larceny; guilty; one year in the pentientiary. Lester Forbes, larceny; guilty; one year in the pentientiary. Lester Forbes, larceny; guilty; one year in the pentientiary. Assisting with intent to kill; not guilty. Lewis Assisting the pentientiary and personal violence on a policeman; a noile pros, entered. Assignment for to-day—James Carroit, larceny; James F. Hogan, false pretenses; James Cartor, larceny, James F. Hogan, false pretenses; James Cartor, larceny, James F. Hogan, false pretenses; James Cartor, larceny, James Kriter, James Errait, larceny; James F. Hogan, false pretenses; James Cartor, larceny, James Lester, Burgess, embezalement; David Massey, assault.

Hase Ball Notes.

Base Ball Notes.

The base ball meeting set for last night resulted in nothing, for the very good reason that a majority of the incorporators did not attend. Whether they were snow-bound or not did not appear, but sufficient reason was manifest to cause a postponement to to-night.

A dispatch from Brockton, Mass., sanoninces the engagement of Charley Gagus, of last year's Nationals. He will pitch for the Now England League club organized at Brookton, and be caught by Grady, of last season's Newark club. The pair will probably be known to base ball fame this year as the "G" battery. Hase Ball Notes.

DIED.

BERRET.—Tuesday morning, after a long illness, ons. J. Birmery, aged 75 years. Funeral from his bordher's residence, ex-Mayor name 5. Serret, 1535 i street morthwest, Thursday formon, at 2 cylotch. Friends are respectfully HUNTER On the 2d instant, GES. DAVI rint, U. S. A. neral from his late residence, No. 1726 I st. ., on Thursday afternoon, the 4th instant, at lock. Vriends of the family are respectfully and to attent invited to alread.

BRIDGET.—Departed this life on the morning of February 2, 1880, Join F. Bairett, agod 65 years and 7 days.

The functal will start from his late residence, 125 before northeast, on Thursday morning, at 9 yelock, and proceed to 8t. Aloysus Church, there mass will be exhibited from there to Mt. Hivst Conctery for interment. Friends and related to the funding are respectfully invited to item. A deducts bushand, an indulgent parent, all a sincere friend has left us to reap his merited ward.

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W. R. SPEARS, UNDERTAKES, 940 P STREET NORTHWEST.

are Everything strictly first-class and on the most reasonable terms. I Camp Chairs to hire for all occasions. I TELEPHONE CALL-349.

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Swift's Specific.

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A Matter of Chance.

ORIGINAL LITTLE HAVANA (GOULD & CO.'8), Decided by ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, ORDINARY CLASS No. 1208, FEB, 13, 1886. Number for Number:
With 170 Additional Prize for Prize t
With 170 Additional Prizes.
17,000 TICKETS AND 706 PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize 12 Prizes, \$500 each.
10 de, 200 "
507 de, 25 "
2 Approxisions to 1st Prize, \$100 each.
2 " 3d " 100 "

2 " 3d " 100 ". 200

620 Prizes, an above, being the full number in the Boyal Havana, and
170 Additional Prizes of \$20 each to the
170 Additional Prizes of \$20 each to the
170 Each to the summer of the service of the number drawing as ending number the two terminal units of the
number drawing the Capital Prize

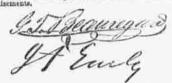
of \$10,000. 3,400

700 Prizes, amounting in U. B. Gold to..., \$44,025
TICKETS IN FIFTHS.
Wholes, \$5.00. Fractions, pro rata.
THE HOVAL HAVANA OFFICIAL LIST DECIDES EVERY PRIZE.
AGENTS EVERTWHERE.
ALL PRIZES PAID ON PRESENTATION.
CAUTION. See that the Name
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Is on your ticket. None others are ORIGINAL OR
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CAPITAL PRIZE, - - - \$75,000. LILL SSS LILL

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the monthly and quarterly drawing of the Louisians StateLotteryCompany, and in person manage and control the Unwings them leves, and that the same are conducted with housely, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, when



Commissioners.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers, will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters,

J. H. OGLESBY,

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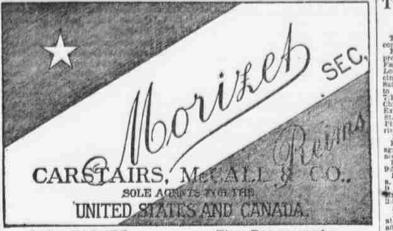
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TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON from statten, comes 6th and B sss., as fullows:
For Pithiburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Falace sleeping Case at 0.50 a. m. daily;
Fast Like 0.50 a. m. daily to Unclimati and St. Louis, with Eleoping Case at 0.50 b. m. daily;
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For Fife, Camandaigma, Rochester, Buffalo, Nigara, 10 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palac Core Washington to Rochester.
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agara, 10 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Fainee Cars Washington to Rochester.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, at 9,500 a.m. daily except isonday.
For New York and the East, 7,15, 9, and 11 a. m., 2,429, 10, and 11:20 p. m. On Sunday 9 a. m., 2,429, 10, and 11:20 p. m. On Sunday 9 a. m., 2,429, 10, and 11:00 p. m. chimited Express of Poliman Parlor Cars, 9:40 a. m. and 15:00 p. m. daily, except Sanday.
For Rockiya, S. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with books of Brooklyn Ampex, affording direct transfer to Patton Street, avoiding double ferrings across New York City.
For Philadelphia, 715, 9 m. daily a m., 2,4:20, 6, 10, and 11:20 p. m. Dailadel Fxpress, 9:40 a. m. and 3:20 p. m., daily, except Sanday.
For Rablinger, 6:35, 7:18, 0, 20, 0, 20, 0. press, 0.40 a. m. and 0.50 p. m., 0.11 y, except one day, and 1.50 p. 1.1 a. p. 9.40, 0.50, 11 s. m. 120 p. m. 120 p. 3. 1.0 p. 1.0 p.

Por Amapolis, 7.15 and 9 s. m., 12:05, and 4:27 p. m. daily, except Sinday. Sunday, 9 s. m. and 4:27 p. m. daily, except Sinday. Sunday, 9 s. m. and 4:28 p. m. daily, except Sinday. Sunday, 9 s. m. and 1:28 s. M. AND MARKANDRIA AND WASHING-TON BALROAD.
For Alexandria, 6, 7, 9:25, 11:01, and 11:35 s. m., 205, 4:25, 6:25, 6:01, 8:05, s. m. 11:37 p. m. 00 sinday, at 6, 9:25, 11:01 s. m., 8:05 p. m. Por Richmond and the South, 6 and 11:01 s. m. daily, and 4:36 p. m. daily except Sunday.
Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:05, 8, 10, 10:10 s. m., 1, 2:36, 3:23, 5:10, 7:05, and 10:42 p. m., and 12:10 midnight except Monday). On Sunday at 8 and 20:10 s. m., 7:05 and 10:42 p. m., and 12:10 midnight except Monday.
Tickets and information at the effice, northeast corner of Thirteenth direct and Pennsylvania for the creeking of loggange to destination from hotels and residences, where orders can be left of the creeking of loggange to destination from hotels and residences.

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BALTIMORE AND ORIO BALLEGOAD.

8CHEDULE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, DEC. 13, 1886, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Leave Washington from Station corner NEW Place Avenue As And Carle For.

Leave Washington from Station corner NEW Place Avenue As And Carle For.

Leave Washington from Station corner NEW Place Avenue As And Carle For.

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Leave Washington for fire time of the time of the Station of Chicago leads and London for the Station of the Stat BALTIMORE AND ORIO BAILBOAD. All min. 130, 2, 4:20, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 9:00, and 11 p. m.

All trains from Washington stop at Relay Station except 1:40, 3:15, and 6:40 p. m.

For further information apply at the Baltimore and Ohlo ticket office—Washington station, 3:19 and 1351 Pennylvania avenue, corner of Fourisenth street, where orders will be taken for baggage to be thecked and received at any polut in the city.

E. DUNHAM, General Manager, Baltimore.

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